

# The Polynesian.

Vol. 8.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852.

No. 38

## The Polynesian.

published weekly at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Is.  
EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

### TERMS.

One copy per annum, in advance, \$600  
One copy six months, in advance, 350  
Single copies, 121-2

### Rates of Advertising.

One square, (16 lines) first insertion, \$1 00  
One square (16 lines) each continuance, 25  
Half square (8 lines or less) first insertion, 50  
Half square (8 lines or less) each continuance, 121-2  
Cards, Notices, &c., not exceeding one half square, by the year, 5 00  
Yearly advertising not exceeding one half column, 30 00  
Yearly advertising not exceeding one col., 60 00  
Yearly advertising limited to the advertiser's own business.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Twenty five cents per line for the first insertion, and six and one fourth cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Subscription to the Polynesian is payable invariably in advance.  
No transient advertisements will be inserted, unless prepaid.

## HOUSES, LAND, &c.

**REAL ESTATE**  
FOR SALE close to the beach fronting on Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, in the following lots fronting on Merchant street:  
No. 1, 40 ft 3 in front, 87 ft 10 in back.  
No. 2, 40 ft 3 in front, 101 ft 8 in back.  
No. 3, 40 ft 3 in front, 108 ft 8 in back.  
No. 4, 40 ft 3 in front, 41 ft back.  
No. 5, 44 ft 11 in front on Merchant st.  
do 41 ft front on Kaahumanu st.  
Fronting on Kaahumanu street.  
No. 6, 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back. Sold.  
No. 7, 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back.  
Apply to STARKY, JANION & CO.  
Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1850.

**VALUABLE** house and lot for sale.—The new and commodious house recently erected by the subscribers, situated on Britania st., adjoining the residence of Dr. Rooke. Said house is built in a most thorough manner of the very best materials. It contains fourteen rooms with a cellar underneath 36x28 ft. Adjoining the same is a bathing house, cook house, an excellent well of water, etc. Said house is well adapted for a hotel or genteel boarding house. For further particulars enquire of  
R. A. S. WOOD.

## GREGORY'S EXPRESS

The New York Herald, of Aug. 14th, says:—  
"Messrs. Gregory are the first company to bring a consignment of gold dust by the Nicaragua route. The passage was made in 29 days, and when the route is completed, it is expected that it will only require about 22 days from San Francisco to New York."

Packages of every description insured, forwarded and delivered, as addressed, by the Agents as follows: Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, N. York Messrs. Kinsley & Co., 11 and 13 State st. Boston.

Messrs. Burns, Couves & Co., New Orleans.  
Messrs. Hadden's southern Express, do.  
Messrs. Rawley, Drinker, & Co., Hongkong, China.

Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Honolulu, Oahu.  
Our Express messengers (having safe and state-rooms for security,) on the river steamers, leave San Francisco daily at 4 o'clock, for the following Branch Offices, via Benicia and Sacramento:

Marysville, Downville, Rough and Ready, Nevada City, Mormon Island, Georgetown, Grass Valley, Coloma, Auburn, and Hangtown. Weberville, Mines on the American, Yuba, and Feather rivers, and their forks and tributaries.

Also, by Stockton to Angels, Carson's, Jamestown, and the Mines on the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa rivers. A weekly Express is also dispatched to Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, to Portland, and other cities in Oregon, to Honolulu, Hongkong, and also, to Canton, China.

The New York correspondent of the Alta California, July 3rd, says:

"Gregory's faithful and reliable Express is waiting for me—I will conclude, hoping you will receive this, as Gregory delivers everything entrusted to his care, whether it be a bag of gold dust worth five hundred thousand dollars, or a letter from the Atlantic States."

N. B. This is the only Express through from the States, which runs beyond San Francisco.

Drafts at sight on the above offices.  
Deposits received for safe keeping.  
The highest price paid for clean gold dust.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor,  
Fire proof Banking house and Remittance office, corner Merchant and Montgomery st. San Francisco.

**Liverpool Underwriters' Association.**  
Underwriter's Rooms, 1, Liverpool, 25th Oct. }

"THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that the Committee for managing the affairs of the Association, have appointed Messrs. Starkey, Janion & Co., to act as their agent at the Sandwich Islands, subject to the annexed instructions which are to be exhibited on all occasions where the agent is required to act, so that no misunderstanding may arise with the parties assured or their representatives, as to the extent of authority vested in the Agent."

"No power from this Association can divest the assured, their agents, or assignees, or the masters of vessels of that right over property which law has given them; but it is presumed that the assured or their representatives will readily avail themselves of the assistance of an agent, who is appointed by the underwriters to act in their behalf, and whose co-operation will facilitate the settlement of loss or average with the underwriters."

By order of the Committee,  
THOMAS COURT, Sec'y.

**BILLS OF LADING** for sale at the Polynesian office.  
July 26, 1851.

**SUGAR!** Sugar!!! Sugar!!! Koloa Sugar for sale by H. HACKFELD.

**CARTS.**—Six Or Carts for sale by A. P. EVERETT.

**FOR SALE** to arrive.—A cattle sugar mills, horizontal with rolls 22x15. By  
R. C. JANION.

**COOPERAGE.**—C. H. Marshall, having taken the stand on the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, nearly opposite his old stand, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the cooperage line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Tubs, shaver baths, and work of every description made to order.  
Feb. 16, 1851.—40-17

## HOTELS.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**  
HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends, and Gentlemen arriving in Honolulu, that his Hotel will be found to possess every requisite accommodation: Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, of superior quality. Superior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.  
WINE, SPIRITS, &c., PER BOTTLE.  
Champagne, \$2 50 Whiskey, \$2 50  
Port, 2 00 Brandy, Martell's, 2 50  
Sherry, 2 00  
Madeira, 2 00 Gin, Schiedam, best 2 50  
Hock, 1 50 Ale, 75  
Sauterne, 1 00 Porter, 75  
Claret, 1 00 Cordials & Liqueurs 200  
Cider, 1 00 Old Tom, 2 50  
BATHS.  
Hot Baths, \$1 00  
Cold and Shower Baths, 50  
Honolulu, September 21st, 1850.—19-17.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE.—VICTOR CHANEREL** would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand, where he will be happy at all times to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.  
The bar will always be supplied with the best liquors and cigars. The table will be furnished from the very best of the market affords. Board by the day or week. Pic-nic and private parties supplied at short notice. Good sleeping rooms attached to the premises. [Sept 14—17-18]

**CANTON HOTEL.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the premises known as the Canton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Thompson, begs to notify the residents of Honolulu and transient visitors generally, that their bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Wines, Liquors, &c., and the table with the best viands the market affords, having secured the services of a first rate cook and steward, they hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.  
N. B. A well fitted Billiard Room, Bowling Alleys and sleeping apartments attached to the premises.  
JOHN BARTLETT & CO.  
Honolulu, July 20, 1850.

**MAINE HOTEL.**  
BROWN & FRIEL, would respectfully notify their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the above named establishment, where they will be happy to receive the calls of those who may favor them with their patronage.  
The rooms are airy, and fitted up in elegant style. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars. Two good bowling alleys are connected with the house.  
Strangers visiting this port, and gentlemen resident in Honolulu are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.  
12-17.

**NEW HOTEL.**  
LIBERTY HALL.  
The above House has recently been opened as a first class Hotel. No expense has been spared in fitting it with every modern convenience for comfort and elegance. The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars; and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.  
JAMES DAWSON.  
Honolulu, Sept. 7, 1850.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**  
Henry Macfarlane begs to inform his patrons and visitors to Honolulu that he has just re-opened the boarding department for the season; and that he intends, by supplying the table with every luxury that the market can afford, and paying strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, &c., to merit a renewal of the approbation which his house has always received.  
Meal hours 8, 2, and 6 1-2 o'clock.  
Honolulu Oct. 1, 1851—22-17.

**THE BEST QUALITY**  
of  
**IRISH POTATOES**  
IN ANY QUANTITY,  
at the  
**LOWEST PRICES,**  
on the  
Shortest Notice,  
by  
**L. L. TORBERT,**  
at  
**HONUAULA, EAST MAUI.**

Cargoes bought on commission at \$1 50 per ton or 12 1-2 cents per bushel.  
Enquire in Honolulu of A. P. Everett, or Makeo, Anthon & Co.

There is a greater proportion of the RED potatoes at Honuaula than at any other part of the potato region.

CHARLES BURGESS gives notice to the residents of Honolulu that he is able to supply them with all kinds of jewelry, viz: wedding rings, Keeper's stone set, plain and chased scale rings, hoop earrings, wrist buttons, gold vest buttons, etc., etc. Jewelry repaired. Old gold, silver, and California coin bought.

A few very handsome cornelian stones, on hand.  
CHAS. BURGESS, Jeweler,  
King st., opposite the Maine Hotel

**ISLAND PRODUCE.**—The undersigned, having erected large and commodious buildings at Kahului, E. Maui, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Island Produce at that point at the shortest notice. Kahului is the landing place of the East Maui sugar plantations, and is a good and convenient harbor.  
43-17 BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT.

**STORE TO LET.**—with immediate possession, the premises lately occupied by Porter & Ogden in Kaahumanu Street. The lease has over 4 years to run. For particulars apply to  
PORTER & OGDEN.  
Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1851—61-32

**SODA WATER.**—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership for the manufacture of soda, selters and mineral waters, under the firm of Ed. Heeren & Co., and hereby respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public in general.  
ED. HEEREN  
WM. ANDERSON.  
July 26, 1851, 41-11

TO the creditors of L. L. Torbert. On the first day of September, eighteen hundred fifty one, Linton L. Torbert assigned all of his real, personal, and mixed estate, to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors; and all persons who are interested in the said estate, as creditors, are requested to become parties to the said agreement by subscribing their names thereto, and filing a statement of their claims as therein provided.  
ABJAH F. EVERETT, Assignee.  
Honolulu, 2nd September, A. D. 1851.—20-17

**B. F. SNOW, OFFERS FOR SALE** China Silk Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silks, Lacquered Ware, Ivory Ware, Sandal wood Carcasses, Chinese Watches and a large quantity of China Merchandise.  
Honolulu, Nov. 18, 1851.

## The Polynesian.

HONOR TO WOMAN.  
Translated for the "Polynesian," from the German of Schiller, by E. T. P.

Honor to woman, she braided and weaved  
Garlands to quicken the spirit that grieves,  
Forming devoutly love's rapturous band;  
Veiled by her virtue, now blushing kneeling—  
Vigils to tend at the altar of feeling,  
And cherish the flame with holiest hand.

Far beyond truth's realms to wander  
Man will ever madly flee,  
Without rest and without aim,  
While his reason drifts to founder  
Out on passions stormy sea.  
In the distant future never  
Can the heart attain it will;  
Hope is fickle—restless ever,  
Fancy beckons onward still.

But woman then comes bewitchingly smiling,  
Luring him back while his sorrows beguiling,  
Cheering the present she warns of the past.  
While with her mother, though humble the dwelling,  
Love and devotion her heart is swelling,  
Daughter of nature and true to the last.

Hostile as the tempest rushing  
Are man's efforts; like a flame  
Or a meteor through life flashing,  
Without rest and without aim,  
Never from his bonds delivered:  
Fancies that peace preclude;  
Like the Hydra heads once severed,  
Only fall to be renewed.

But modest her mien, as the streamlet still flowing,  
She gathers the flowers that round her are glowing,  
Nourishing them with industrious care,  
Far happier thus in her circle shining,  
Than he who for mystical love is pining,  
Seeking from science his burdens to bear.

Strong and proud man needs no warning,  
Spurns the heart that would enslave him,  
In his frozen blood; scornful  
Love both human and divine,  
Reckless of its own devotion,  
Fearless is his flashing eye,  
Roving o'er life's stormy ocean,  
Steels his heart to every sigh.

But quick, as the harp of Eolus ever  
Swiftly responds to the soft breathing Zephyr,  
So throbs her bosom with sympathy true,  
When moving mind scenes of sadness and sorrow,  
Kindly she whispers of hope for the morrow,  
While moistened her cheeks with heavenly dew.

Oh man! Lord of creation,  
Might alone makes right with thee;  
Seythia bears a warlike nation,  
And the Persian bends the knee,  
Ever thus through life contending,  
Thou with eager haste must go;  
Until thy stern commanding  
Calls away to shades below.

But woman, her power passively shielding,  
The scepter of custom in triumph is yielding,  
Bidding fierce discord and hatred depart;  
Thus then, our actions and wishes combining,  
In one loving form she gently entwining,  
Ever uniting the bonds of the heart.

## TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM NEW YORK!

The following summary of intelligence by late arrivals was issued on Monday last for our town subscribers. We publish it in our regular issue for our readers generally on the other islands.

The Steamship Constitution, Capt. Wm. H. Howard, arrived at this port on Saturday, the 24th inst., in 25 days from San Francisco. The long passage was occasioned by unusually foul weather, head winds, heavy sea, and altogether a bad time for a good passage. The Constitution comes to fulfil the contract with government and her arrival during the month of January secures the monopoly of steam navigation among the islands for five years. She is thrice welcome, and has our best wishes, and those of this community, generally, for her success. The blowing off of her steam on Saturday, after she came to in our harbor, was music in our ears. We hope to hear it often, and also that of ocean leviathans bound out upon the great western Ocean to the Celestial Empire.

The clipper ship Typhoon arrived at this port on this morning, in 17 days from San Francisco, bringing files to the 8th January inclusive. A good trip for the season.

On the 1st of January the P. M. S. Co's ship Northern, arrived at San Francisco, bringing New York dates to the 1st of December, just one month. She brought five hundred passengers! The Gold Hunter also brought 200, the same day.

Mr. Thrasher, editor of the Faro Industrial at Havana, has been tried. The charges against him, are as follows:—

1st. Receiving letters in cypher from New Orleans by the Georgia.

2d. Receiving a loaf of bread wrapped in a piece of Spanish paper, with the day of the arrival of the U. S. ship Cyane.

3d. That while in prison his mother sent him cakes in an old American newspaper, containing an account of the Lopez expedition.

The Court assembled on the 12th, and consisted of a president, Geo. Targas, and six military officers, a powerful protest.

Mr. Thrasher read a powerful protest. The president checked him whenever he referred to the treaty between the United States and Spain, her citizens, &c.

His sentence of 8 years in the quicksilver mines of Spain, is confirmed.

Mr. Thrasher was still confined in his dungeon, but is allowed two hours each day to converse with his friends through the bars.

Complimentary mention is made of the efforts of Consul Owen in his behalf, and the statements made against him are pronounced to be malicious.

We are indebted to Gregory's Express

for the latest dates, and shipping memoranda to the 8th inst.

Letters from Rev. S. C. Damon announce his intention to return to this place via Nicaragua, leaving New York on the 8th of Dec. He may be expected in the course of the next fortnight.

The California Legislature convened on the 7th of January inst., and the Alta of the 8th contains Gov. McDougal's Message in full, occupying two and a half columns in fine type. Notwithstanding the uncertainty existing in regard to the location of the capital of the state, the meeting took place at Vallejo. Accommodations are scarce, and upwards of a hundred persons are living on board the steamer Empire. A strong disposition exists for declaring Vallejo the capital, and then adjourning to some other place where accommodations can be had.

From the Alta California we learn that the California Courier, a noted whig paper of that city, has been discontinued.

The Senate of California is composed as follows: Democrats, 24; whigs, 2; vacancy 1; doubtful 1—total 28. The assembly, Democrats, 37; whigs, 20; Doubtful, 6—total, 63.

The brig Wyandott, Capt. Lyons, made the run, hence, to San Francisco, in 13 days from land to land, and the Golden Rule in 14 to the same port.

Private coinage of gold seems to be on the increase, and is condemned as producing more evil in the end than the temporary good can counter-balance.

A storm of unusual severity has been experienced in California, occasioning the loss of much property, and rendering the roads almost impassable. The rates of transportation have greatly increased, as well as the fare of passengers.

The California markets, under date of Jan. 7th are represented as follows:

There has been a moderate demand for goods today. Hams are rather lower. The sales of Pork are made principally for the purpose of making Lard, this article being in good demand. Good Butter is in request. There is no change in Barley or other grain. Flour is steady. Coals are held firmly. Coffee and Sugar keep down; ground coffee also dull. There is something doing in the metals in a small way.

American lumber, \$125 to 130 per M for clear, molasses, 20c. to 30c.; syrup, 45c. and 60c.

The trial of Capt. Robert Waterman and James Douglas, was proceeding before the U. S. District Court. The testimony was closed, and the argument commenced on the 7th inst.

LATER FROM HONOLULU.—By the Golden Rule which arrived yesterday at this port, in fourteen days from Honolulu, we have received a copy of the Polynesian of the 13th December.

The Golden Rule brings back most of the persons who sailed from here some two months since, with extravagant notions relative to a change in the Hawaiian government.—ALT. Cal. Jan. 2d.

We have the Panama Star of Dec. 16, from which we glean the following items:—

A grand dinner was given by the Council of the city of New York, on the 20th Nov., to the officers of the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, the vessel which conveyed the American goods to the World's Fair. A long account of the affair is given in the Herald.

Kossuth was expected to reach New York on the 3rd Dec. The whole city was preparing for the reception of the great Magyar.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states as follows, regarding the difficulties pending at last advice between our Government and Spain:

"The Spanish difficulty has been ultimately settled and arranged, and the friendly relations between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, Chevalier Calderon de la Barca, are so far established that the latter will dine to-morrow with Mr. Webster. The claims will be recommended in the message to Congress. If our Consul should get to Havana before the Spanish Consul comes to New Orleans, he will have to suffer the first embrace."

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on the 30th November, with dates from California to the 1st of the month. The arrival of the Challenge at this port, and the excitement in consequence of the reported cruelty of Capt. Waterman and his mate, are recorded in the New York papers. This news was only twenty-eight days in reaching New York, and our advice to the 1st from this city shows a sixty-two days voyage hence to New York and back.

A shocking accident occurred in New York city on the 20th November. During a quarterly examination of one of the Ward Schools (No. 26) in Greenwich Avenue, at which nearly seventeen hundred children were assembled, the Principal of the Female Department was seized with a fainting fit in the presence of the Schools, and some of the classes near her, in their alarm, filled the air with shrieks and cries that were mistaken in different parts of the building for fire. A dreadful panic was at once created. The children regardless of the remonstrances and the efforts of the Teachers to restrain them, broke wildly away and rushed terror-stricken for the doors. Horrible to relate, the doors leading out upon the stairways opened in spite, and by the increasing pressure of the rushing crowd were burst out, and precipitated a mass of human beings against the balustrades, which also yielding in turn caused the whole foremost body of children to fall to the floor beneath. Many were killed or frightfully injured by the fall, but the greater number perished from suffocation and crushing. Nearly forty were taken from the ground dead, and half as many more were dead or dying during the day. Sixty or seventy were more or less bruised, and not a few doubtless are deprived of reason by excess of terror. This truly lamentable affair has caused much gloom and sensation in New York. The papers are filled with the accounts.

An Italian Journal says that from 1481 to 1820 the holy inquisition of Spain "damned to the flames of hell, after their accused bodies had been burned to ashes at the stake," 34,658 souls; 18,049 persons were burned in effigy, and 282,214 were condemned to prison and the galleys—a punishment perhaps involving greater misery than that of suffering at the stake.

The ship Esther May, 500 tons, Capt. Howes, sailed from Boston on the 14th of Nov. bound for these islands. The following is a list of her passengers:—

Mrs. Judd, Miss Judd, Miss Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Paris and two daughters, Mrs. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Dr. Gulick and wife, Mr. Kittridge, Master Gulick, Mr. Wilcox and son, Miss Samantha Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Arthur Cunningham.

## LATE FROM CHILE.

The Diario of 4th Nov. says that the country is retrograding morally and materially in consequence of the existing insurrection; that commerce is paralyzed, prices nominal, transactions null, and payments difficult.

There is no employment for laborers and mechanics; those who were actively contributing to the national prosperity by their industry before the outbreak, are now compelled to remain idle and await the return of peace.

General Cruz, with the forces under his command, arrived at Chillan on the 25th of October. His army is reported to amount to about 2,170 men. That of Gen. Bulnes which is at Longomilla is 3,444 strong—and is said to be well disciplined and well affected. No action has taken place between the two armies, but a slight skirmish of the advance posts, resulting in the capture of five of Cruz's men, and the death of two others.

It is decided that every citizen composing the guard is to be provided with a musket, which he is to keep always on hand, so that at the first alarm he may hasten to the post of danger.

Valparaiso, Nov. 8, 1851.  
With regard to the political state of the country, we can add nothing to our last advice. The town of Serena is yet in the hands of the opposition party, the port of Coquimbo is held by the government, on Concepcion and Tulehuano are in the hands of the opposition. The result of all, it is considered, depends upon the battle about to be fought between the forces of Gen. Bulnes and Gen. Cruz. At date it is supposed they have met. The troops of both are occupying the wheat country, and if the contest continues till after the period of getting in the crops, thereby preventing this, its consequences will be very serious, and compel the country to look abroad for supplies for their wants.

It is a sad state of things; for previous to this outbreak, Chile was in the happiest condition of prosperity and progress. It has already cost the government nearly \$2,000,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Our dates from Europe by the Northern reach Nov. 12th. Our files contain little of interest except the movements of Kossuth.

The general impression is that the life of the King of Hanover is near its close.

It is announced that Kossuth was positively to leave for New York by the Humboldt, on the 20th Nov. He continues to receive the ovations of the English people, notwithstanding his republican avowals, and the continued attacks of the London Times. He had been received with distinguished honor at Birmingham and Manchester, at both of which places he made long and eloquent speeches, which were warmly applauded.

THE ISTHMIAN SUEZ RAILROAD.—Mahomed Ali, the Sublime Porte, has refused to acknowledge the agreement made with the Pasha of Egypt by Mr. Stephenson, of England, for the construction of a railroad from Alexandria to Cairo. The Porte positively refuses to allow the road to be constructed either by forced labor, additional taxation or foreign capitalists.

All proceedings are declared null and void because the Porte was not consulted in the first instance. A public meeting of merchants was held at the London Tavern, to protest against this arbitrary and unjustifiable course of the Sultan of Turkey.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—The following is an extract from the 10th letter of a San Francisco correspondent of the Oregon Statesman, under date of Nov. 5th.

A portion of an expedition to the Sandwich Islands that has for some time been on foot in this city, sailed a few days since in the ship Gamecock. The objects of the expedition, which, when completed, will number some five hundred men, is the peaceful conquest of those islands. It has been intimated that the expedition has been undertaken at the request of His Majesty, King Kamehameha, who, it is said, is most anxious to abdicate in favor of annexation to the United States. That such a movement has been on foot, every reader of the papers is aware; but the "why and wherefore" people look for in vain. That the Hawaiian Kingdom has been made the foot ball of its miscreant conquerors, &c. &c., everybody on this coast knows; and that the king was a mere puppet in their hands, with whom they did just as they pleased, has been equally well known. These men were sent to that post as Ministers of Peace, but the love of the world's honors and riches prompted them to enter the political lists; and they have obtained their ends—the government of the islands and the enriching of themselves and friends. But in accomplishing this they have incurred the censure of the world. They have quarrelled with every foreign representative time and again, our own Commissioners included, and been convicted of petty crimes and large abuses. Under their administration the native population has enormously sunk in numbers, while their moral tone has not been improved. A few years since, the native population numbered over four hundred thousand, and now they can scarcely muster eighty thousand, as poor, miserable, immoral wretches as were ever pitied and shrank from. At such a state of the game the ministry, it appears, are looking for "aid and comfort" from the United States; and to further their plans they have called to their assistance American citizens.

As a commentary on the above ridiculous nonsense, we publish the following from a late American journal, which exhibits those "immoral wretches" in a light that should bring the blush of shame to the face of the injurious slanderer who penned the calumny.

A LIBERAL CHURCH.  
Seventeen years ago the inhabitants of Molokai, one of the Sandwich Islands, were living in a state of heathenism, which the officers of the United States Exploring Expedition represent, as one of the most unenlightened in which any portion of the human race has ever been found. They had no civilization or letters; they scarcely had clothing or property of the lowest kind; they lived in miserable huts, so fashioned that modesty could not find entrance to them; but in their deep degradation they had passions as evil and as strong as any other people.

The following year, 1835, their present missionary, Mr. Hitches, took up his abode among them. God has greatly blessed his labors. Through his instrumental chief, a change has been effected, which it does not often fall to the lot of man to witness. There are many aspects in which this change might be exhibited, but none of them more suggestive than that of the liberality of the church.

For several years they have paid into the treasury of the Board more than enough to support their pastor. Last year they paid upwards of \$500 to sustain him, contributed \$700 to the monthly

concert, and nearly \$200 for other objects. From the beginning of the present year to March 20th, less than three months, they have contributed \$1,800 to the monthly concert, and have subscribed \$1,800 for the repair of their meeting house, besides paying \$100 for a son of their pastor, whom they have adopted as their beneficiary, and intend to educate in this country.

Nor is this all. Owing to the broken surface of the island, valleys lying here and there between precipitous hills, numerous houses of worship are needed for their convenience. In one of these valleys, the inhabitants, not more all told than two hundred and fifty in number, are building a house, which, in addition to their own labor in getting stone, timber, lime, sand, &c., will cost them not far from \$900, cash. And yet they have contributed more than \$50 to the monthly concert the first three months of the year, have paid their proportion of their pastor's salary, and have also given for their poor. In another deep and secluded ravine, with but little more than a hundred inhabitants, they have put up a fine house, and introduced American chairs, and are now raising money for a bell. The houses in the plain of Kalaupapa, was not well built, and the inhabitants are raising funds for a new one, having resolved to appropriate the other for a school-house. Besides all this, the people are building houses of worship in small neighborhoods, that they may meet in them for conference and prayer, their dwelling houses not being convenient for such purpose. The members of the church, entirely of their own accord, have already built seven of these within three miles of the station in either direction, and are now at work on the eighth.

Here is a church the foundations of which were laid only half a generation back, in the midst of heathenism, and in one of its darkest and most degraded domains. The darkness has fled away before the light which the gospel brings, the degradation will be only a matter of history. This church makes abundant provision for its spiritual wants, and with a full hand is extended the blessings to others, which it knows so well how to prize. It is an example to be considered. How many churches without a pastor because they feel unable to support one, or without a house of worship because they think themselves too poor to build one, would continue unsupplied, if this same spirit prevailed in giving? How soon the means would be furnished for giving the gospel to all the world if every church possessed the same spirit of liberality! And yet who will pronounce that the course of this church is not such as will give them the liveliest pleasure in the world to come?

## PAPER READ BY L. L. TORBERT, BEFORE THE ROYAL H. AG. SOCIETY.

Sugar cane was found in these islands by Capt. Cook, and how long it had been before he discovered them, is a matter of conjecture. It grows without culture almost every where. In the lowest land, it seems to be entirely at home, and we find it equally so in the dry up lands, as high as 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

At about 1700 feet above the level of the sea, it ceases to blossom, and continues to grow on from year to year, for four, five, and six years.

It is a hardy plant, stands the excesses of wet and dry, and in almost every situation over grows the grasses and weeds.

How long it will grow on the same spot, without exhausting the ground is hard to tell.